22

Scott. II-27—45,004—21-10-27.

Law (Edn) (1927) Department.

MS SERIES.

Letter
G.O. No. 2235

DATED 18-11-27.

[Despatch Abstract.]

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Catholic schools in the South Kanara District memorandum presented to His Excellency the Governor by the South Kanara Indian Christian Civic Leagu.

S. KANARA

INDIAN CHRISTIAN REPRESENTATION

TO

H. E. the Governor.

Oct. 1927.

Kohinoor Prses Mangalore.

MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED

By

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League

MANGALORE

To

His Excellency

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Goschen

OF HAWRHURST,

G. C. I. E., C. B. E., V. D.,

Governor of Madras.

In view of His Excellency's visit to South Kanara, the Executive Committee of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League, respectfully begs to offer His Excellency a hearty and loyal welcome to our district on behalf of Indian Christians of the district numbering about one lakh Catholics and ten thousand Protestants. Kanara Catholics are mostly descendants of immigrants from Goa that settled in the district in the 17th and 18th centuries, and once attained to a high status under Vijayanagar and Ikkeri kings and Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. During the reign of the last, our ancestors gave General Mathews a loan of Rs. 3,30,000 (James Scurry's "My captivity

1824-London) and other material help during the British wars with the Tiger of Mysore. In punishment for this sympathy towards the British, some 60,000 of Kanara Christians were taken into captivity to Seringapatam in 1784 and later on. On the fall of Seringapatam about 10,000 of the survivors returned to the district. The Protestant Christians have come into existence as a result of the missionary enterprise of the Basel Missionary Society. Both these communities have grown rapidly and have played a distinguished part in the educational, agricultural and industrial progress of the district. Our tile factories numbering about 30, coffee-curing and weaving factories, two first grade colleges, the ecclesiastical seminary, high schools and elementary schools, printing presses and hospitals, churches and large residential houses etc. constitute prominent and striking features of S. Kanara's educational and economic life. The mainstay of a large number of Indian Christians mostly Catholics, is the Coffee-planting industry mostly in Mysore State, in which they have invested several lakhs of rupees since 1870, over about 25,000 acres, and which contributes so largely to our export trade to Europe and America. A large number of coffee estates in Mysore are also indebted to our community as to their establishment and labour, a lakh of labourers mostly from depressed classes being engaged for employment by Kanara Christian agencies.

We may now lay stress on a few main grievances which have figured before in our petitions to Government and in the interpellations and motions in the Legislative Council without, however, being redressed or fully redressed.

I. The Charmadi Road.

His Excellency, as announced, is to travel to this district by the Mysore-Mercara-Puttur-Panemangalore route which is the only trunk road in this district and has had the good fortune during the last three years of receiving a grant at the rate of Rs. 60,000 a year in addition to the usual grant of Rs. 32,000 for the 65 miles from the Coorg frontier to Mangalore, while the more important traffic road by Charmadi to Bantval is treated as a 2nd class road, so that the ghat portion of it is generally in a wretched condition and quite unfit for car or cart traffic during the monsoon and could not get more than Rs. 10,000 last year or this year for repairs. A large quantity of other exports from Mysore are conveyed to S. Kanara by this route, while immense quantities of tiles, manure, etc. are conveyed from this district to Mysore by the same road. It forms also an important link for postal communication and passenger traffic to the Bombay Presidency. The Committee therefore respectfully requests that this route may be treated not merely as a trunk road, a point which is under consideration (L. C. P. XXXVI, pp. 308 & 301) but as an *imperial* road to be taken over by Government for maintenance on account of its importance as interprovincial road just like two roads between Malabar on one side and the districts in the east of it, so that through motor-bus traffic may be established by the shortest route to M. S. M. Railway, the one between Mangalore and Kadur (120 miles). It may be pointed out here that His Excellency will find travelling by the Mysore-Mudigere-Charmadi route full of interesting objects like the famous Hindu temples of Belur and

Halebeed, the magnificient view from the Charmadi hills, the historical Jamalabad rock, one of the highest rocks in India

We need not mention other Ghaut routes which are neglected for want of sufficient funds, not to speak of the absence or neglect of village roads, bridges and culverts, for which much more liberal grants from Government are needed.

II. The Tile and Textile Industries.

Equally important side by side the coffee industry to Indian Christians are the tile and textile industries. On account of their depressed condition owing to several causes, it is felt desirable to make a survey of the industries and enquiry into the causes of their depression and propose remedies for improving their condition. Among the reliefs, it is opined, is state-aid by way of loans on low interest. To enable Government to give loans it will, in the opinion of the Committee, be necessary to amend the Madras-State-Aid-to-Industries Act on the lines of the British Legislation—the Trade Facilities Act of 1921-26 authorizing the Treasury to guarantee the payment of loans to be applied towards the carrying out of capital undertakings, etc. The hesitation of Government to afford this necessary relief as indicated in the reply of the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to a question in the Legislative Council (L. C. P. XXXIII p. 191) is a painful surprise in view of the change of policy of the British Parliament in regard helping even key-industries in England for which over 100 millions sterling a year have been provided and spent; while in this Presidency about 40 p. c. out of a provision of 5 lakhs of rupees a year has been saved during the last three years. The League also prays

the training may be given in the projected trade school at Mangalore in ceramic industry including tile and facilities afforded for opening pottery works as supplementary to tile factories (L. C. P. XXXVI p. 64).

III. Distilleries for liquor and power-alcohol.

The centralization of manufacture of liquor in one or two distilleries has resulted in throwing out of use to a great extent a large number of local products like toddy, sugarcane and caju, and thrown out of employment a large number of our Christians, who contributed their labour and capital in various stages of their production and manufacture. The restoration of the old distilleries in this district has assumed a greater importance in view of the consideration of the question of licensing in this district the production of power-alcohol, which was urged by the League's deputation to the Hon. the Minister of Health and the hopes held out in the Hon. the Minister's reply in the Legislative Council of establishment of the industry in this Presidency (L. C. P XXXVI p. 268).

IV. Educational Disabilities.

The liberty of Christians to open their own schools for themselves enjoined by their religious law and in case of Catholics specially by canon-law, has frequently been hampered by unhealthy competition or unfair hostility of Local Board Schools or rival schools encouraged by Local Boards or the District Educational Council, or by unfair restrictions such as distance limits, unauthorized by law. A representation has been submitted by the Catholic Educational Council at Madras to the Hon'ble the Minister for Education on the subject. It is trusted it will receive the consideration it deserves from Government.

Mahomedans are given especial facilities and aids as to their schools, Hindus backward and depressed classes are allowed concessions as to school fees, Hindus and Mahomedans and Depressed classes and Anglo-Indians trained as teachers are granted additional stipends, but Indian Christians are placed in an invidious position in these respects as if they were to be penalized for their Christianity or denied concessions due to them as economically backward community. The league prays that Indian Christians should be placed on an equal level with the Mahomedans in regard to facilities and aids for the establishment and maintenance of schools by private agencies for their education including religious instruction in their own faith, and on the same position as the corresponding Hindu castes from which they are derived in regard to, (a) concessions as to school fees, and (b) stipends to men and women trained as teachers.

We beg to urge here the expansion rather than contraction (in response to some unjustifiable agitation vide *the Catholic organ* Konkani Dirven—*Supplement of 2—10—1927*) of the successful policy of fostering collegiate as well as secondary and elementary education, as indicated in the debates of the Legislative Council (L. C. P. XVII 1210-27).

V. Communal Representation.

Indian Christians are inadequately represented in the services, educational councils and local boards as well as in the Legislative Council. In urging their claims for consideration in this respect, the League does not aim at merely communal representation *qua* the community, but makes it stand on the footing of our great advance in education at so much sacrifice of men, women, and money

on the altar of education and on merit. As to services the following principle submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Council by our Indian Christian M. L. C. when the question of communal representation in the services was discussed, with the result that a committee was appointed in March 1925 to report on the subject:—

"That the representation of the various communities in the several departments and grades of the services under Government should be fixed as far as possible according to the educational qualifications prevailing in each community *except* in case of a community, which is holding a predominant position in any department or grade of service *provided* that in the case of depressed classes preference should be given to candidates from among them with minimum of educational qualifications sufficient to discharge the duties of a post." (L. C. Procs. XXII pp. 511-518).

The Indian Christian Community does not, it is submitted, fall under the exception because they are not over represented like the Brahmans in any of the services, none of which can show more than 10% of them, which atleast must be the minimum they are entitled to according to the motion brought by Rao Bahadur Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar—a minimum which was accepted by Government but has been ignored by the Staff-Selection Board persistently in recent selections (L C. P. XXXVI pp. 22-25 and 113-117).

What is good as to services, applies to local bodies and councils, in which representation of Christians is far from adequate in proportion to their numerical position, not to speak of the prominent position our people occupy by their enterprise in education and industries.

The Indian Protestant Christians, unable to get into Municipalities or local boards by election, are naturally ambitious to have their voice heard in local bodies, like their more numerous brethren the Catholics. We beg therefore to urge their claims for nomination to the favourable consideration of Government especially in view of two vacancies in the District Board at the present moment.

VI. Reconstruction of the administration of the Port of Mangalore on a popular basis.

We pray that the administration of the Port of Mangalore along that of other minor ports may be placed on a popular representative basis so that the commercial interests of all classes are duly represented in the Port Shipping and Landing dues Committee. The Indian Christian Community, own the largest number of tile factories in Mangalore and export millions of tiles every year, and contribute a very large share of the shipping fees, but not one of them has been appointed yet a member of the Committee. Hence their interests have received scanty consideration in the improvement of the Port and in its administration. The only means, we submit to make their voice felt is to introduce the *elective* method for securing the representation of the varied industrial commercial interests which may be affected by legislation, which we trust will be introduced at an early date.

Bolar

Mangalore, 3rd October 1927.

Kudr

H. B. Albuquerque
President.

J. B. Machado,
Honorary Secretary

THE KANARA
INDIAN CHRISTIAN CIVIC LEAGUE.

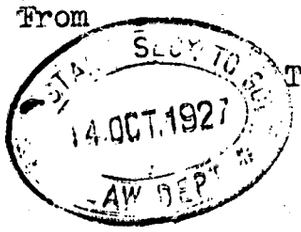
Mangalore,

Ex M 12th October 1927.

S 010
12-X-27

6314/0

From



The Secretary,
Kanara Indian Christian Civic League,
Mangalore.

To.

The Secretary to Government,
Law (Educational) Department,
Madras.

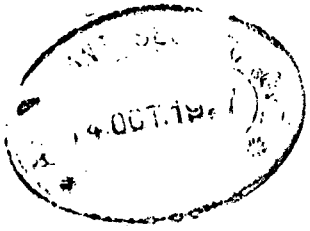
Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League to forward herewith a copy of a memorandum submitted to His Excellency the Governor by my Committee with a request - that you will be pleased to place before Government such parts of the memorandum as concern your department for your favourable - consideration and orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,

J. B. Machado

Secretary.
Kanara Indian Christian Civic League.



S. KANARA

INDIAN CHRISTIAN REPRESENTATION

TO

H. E. the Governor.

Oct. 1927.

Kohinoor Prses Mangalore.

Members of the Executive Committee

OF THE

Kanara Indian Christian Civic League,

MANGALORE.

1. P. F. B. Albuquerque Esq., Hony. President.
2. A. M. Mathias Esq., Hony. Vice-President.
3. A. Soans Esq., ,,
4. J. B. Machado Esq., Hony. Secretary.
5. J. A. Saldanha Esq., B. A, LL. B, M. L. C.
6. C. J. Varkey Esq., M. A., K. S. G.
7. J. M. Castelino Esq.
8. J. Z. Saldanha Esq.
9. Rao Sah b D. R. Colaco.
10. G. Herbert Esq.
11. V. S. Albuquerque Esq.
12. S. E. Aiman Esq.
13. Dr. A. F. Coelho, M. B , B. S
14. F. P. S. Albrquerque Esq.
15. L. F. B. D'Sa Esq.
16. J V. Alvares Esq.
17. E. Christian Esq.
18. I. A. L Saldanha Esq.
19. M. G. Brito Esq.
20. H. J Lobo Esq
21. Theobald Saldanha Esq.
22. J P. Sequeira Esq., B. A., B. L.
23. Henry Alfred Esq.
24. T. Roberts Esq.
25. E. P. Sellan Esq.

MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED

By

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League,

MANGALORE

To

His Excellency

The Rt Hon. Viscount Goschen

OF HAWRHURST

G. C. I. E., C. B. E., V. D.,

Governor of Madras.

In view of His Excellency's visit to South Kanara, the Executive Committee of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League, respectfully begs to offer His Excellency a hearty and loyal welcome to our district on behalf of Indian Christians of the district numbering about one lakh Catholics and ten thousand Protestants. Kanara Catholics are mostly descendants of immigrants from Goa that settled in the district in the 17th and 18th centuries. and once attained to a high status under Vijayanagar and Ikkeri kings and Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. During the reign of the last, our ancestors gave General Mathews a loan of Rs. 3,30,000 (James Scurry's "My captivity"

1824-London) and other material help during the British wars with the Tiger of Mysore. In punishment for this sympathy towards the British, some 60,000 of Kanara Christians were taken into captivity to Seringapatam in 1784 and later on. On the fall of Seringapatam about 10,000 of the survivors returned to the district. The Protestant Christians have come into existence as a result of the missionary enterprise of the Basel Missionary Society. Both these communities have grown rapidly and have played a distinguished part in the educational, agricultural and industrial progress of the district. Our tile factories numbering about 30, coffee-curing and weaving factories, two first grade colleges, the ecclesiastical seminary, high schools and elementary schools, printing presses and hospitals, churches and large residential houses etc. constitute prominent and striking features of S. Kanara's educational and economic life. The mainstay of a large number of Indian Christians mostly Catholics, is the Coffee-planting industry mostly in Mysore State, in which they have invested several lakhs of rupees since 1870, over about 25,000 acres, and which contributes so largely to our export trade to Europe and America. A large number of coffee estates in Mysore are also indebted to our community as to their establishment and labour, a lakh of labourers mostly from depressed classes being engaged for employment by Kanara Christian agencies.

We may now lay stress on a few main grievances which have figured before in our petitions to Government and in the interpellations and motions in the Legislative Council without, however, being redressed or fully redressed.

I. The Charmadi Road

His Excellency as announced, is to travel to this district by the Mysore-Mercara-Puttur-Panemangalore route which is the only trunk road in this district and has had the good fortune during the last three years of receiving a grant at the rate of Rs. 60,000 a year in addition to the usual grant of Rs. 32,000 for the 65 miles from the Coorg frontier to Mangalore, while the more important traffic road by Charmadi to Bantval is treated as a 2nd class road, so that the ghat portion of it is generally in a wretched condition and quite unfit for car or cart traffic during the monsoon and could not get more than Rs. 10,000 last year or this year for repairs. A large quantity of other exports from Mysore are conveyed to S. Kanara by this route, while immense quantities of tiles, manure, etc. are conveyed from this district to Mysore by the same road. It forms also an important link for postal communication and passenger traffic to the Bombay Presidency. The Committee therefore respectfully requests that this route may be treated not merely as a trunk road, a point which is under consideration (L. C. P. XXXVI pp. 308 & 301) but as an *imperial* road to be taken over by Government for maintenance on account of its importance as interprovincial road just like two roads between Malabar on one side and the districts in the east of it, so that through motor-bus traffic may be established by the shortest route to M. S. M. Railway, the one between Mangalore and Kadur (120 miles). It may be pointed out here that His Excellency will find travelling by the Mysore-Mudigere Charmadi route full of interesting objects like the famous Hindu temples of Belur and

Halebeed, the magnificient view from the Charmadi hil ths historical Jamalabad rock, one of the highest rocks in India

We need not mention other Ghaut routes which are neglected for want of sufficient funds, not to speak of the absence or neglect of village roads, bridges and culverts, for which much more liberal grante from Government are needed.

II. The Tile and Textile Industries.

Equally important side by side the coffee industry to Indian Christians are the tile and textile industries. On account of their depressed condition owing to several causes, it is felt desirable to make a survey of the industries and enquiry into the causes of their depression and propose remedies for improving their condition. Among the reliefs, it is opined, is state-aid by way of loans on low interest. To enable Government to give loans it will, in the opinion of the Committee, be necessary to amend the Madras-State-Aid-to-Industries Act on the lines of the British Legislation—the Trade Facilities Act of 1921-26 authorizing the Treasury to guarantee the payment of loans to be applied towards the carrying out of capital undertakings, etc. The hesitation of Government to afford this necessary relief as indicated in the reply of the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to a question in the Legislative Council (L. C. P. XXXIII p. 191) is a painful surprise in view of the change of policy of the British Parliament in regard to helping even key-industries in England for which over 100 millions sterling a year have been provided and spent; while in this Presidency about 40 p. c. out of a provision of 5 lakhs of rupees a year has been saved during the last three years. The League also prays

that training may be given in the projected trade school at Mangalore in ceramic industry including tile and facilities afforded for opening pottery works as supplementary to tile factories (L. C. P. XXXVI p. 64).

III. Distilleries for liquor and power-alcohol.

The centralization of manufacture of liquor in one or two distilleries has resulted in throwing out of use to a great extent a large number of local products like toddy, sugarcane and caju, and thrown out of employment a large number of our Christians who contributed their labour and capital in various stages of their production and manufacture. The restoration of the old distilleries in this district has assumed a greater importance in view of the consideration of the question of licensing in this district the production of power-alcohol, which was urged by the League's deputation to the Hon. the Minister of Health and the hopes held out in the Hon. the Minister's reply in the Legislative Council of establishment of the industry in this Presidency (L. C. P XXXVI p. 268).

IV. Educational Disabilities.

The liberty of Christians to open their own schools for themselves enjoined by their religious law and in case of Catholics specially by canon-law, has frequently been hampered by unhealthy competition or unfair hostility of Local Board Schools or rival schools encouraged by Local Boards or the District Educational Council, or by unfair restrictions such as distance limits, unauthorized by law. A representation has been submitted by the Catholic Educational Council at Madras to the Hon'ble the Minister for Education ou the subject. It is trusted it will erceive the consideration it deserves from Government.

Mahomedans are given especial facilities and aids as to their schools, Hindus backward and depressed classes are allowed concessions as to school fees. Hindus and Mahomedans and Depressed classes and Anglo-Indians trained as teachers are granted additional stipends, but Indian Christians are placed in an invidious position in these respects as if they were to be penalized for their Christianity or denied concessions due to them as economically backward community. The league prays that Indian Christians should be placed on an equal level with the Mahomedans in regard to facilities and aids for the establishment and maintenance of schools by private agencies for their education including religious instruction in their own faith, and on the same position as the corresponding Hindu castes from which they are derived in regard to, (a) concessions as to school fees, and (b) stipends to men and women trained as teachers.

We beg to urge here the expansion rather than contraction (in response to some unjustifiable agitation vide *the Catholic organ* Konkani Dirven—*Supplement of 2—10—1927*) of the successful policy of fostering collegiate as well as secondary and elementary education, as indicated in the debates of the Legislative Council (L. C. P. XVII 1210-27).

V. Communal Representation

Indian Christians are inadequately represented in the services, educational councils and local boards as well as in the Legislative Council. In urging their claims for consideration in this respect, the League does not aim at merely communal representation *qua* the community, but makes it stand on the footing of our great advance in education at so much sacrifice of men, women, and money

on the altar of education and on merit. As to services the following principle submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Council by our Indian Christian M. L. C. when the question of communal representation in the services was discussed, with the result that a committee was appointed in March 1925 to report on the subject:—

"That the representation of the various communities in the several departments and grades of the services under Government should be fixed as far as possible according to the educational qualifications prevailing in each community *except* in case of a community, which is holding a predominant position in any department or grade of service *provided* that in the case of depressed classes preference should be given to candidates from among them with minimum of educational qualifications sufficient to discharge the duties of a post." (L. C. Procs. XXII pp. 511-518).

The Indian Christian Community does not, it is submitted, fall under the exception because they are not over represented like the Brahmans in any of the services, none of which can show more than 10% of them, which atleast must be the minimum they are entitled to according to the motion brought by Rao Bahadur Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar—a minimum which was accepted by Government but has been ignored by the Staff-Selection Board persistently in recent selections (L. C. P. XXXVI pp. 22-25 and 113-117).

What is good as to services, applies to local bodies and councils, in which representation of Christians is far from adequate in proportion to their numerical position. not to speak of the prominent position our people occupy by their enterprise in education and industries.

The Indian Protestant Christians, unable to get into Municipalities or local boards by election, are naturally ambitious to have their voice heard in local bodies, like their more numerous brethren the Catholics. We beg therefore to urge their claims for nomination to the favourable consideration of Government especially in view of two vacancies in the District Board at the present moment.

VI. Reconstruction of the administration of the Port of Mangalore on a popular basis.

We pray that the administration of the Port of Mangalore along that of other minor ports may be placed on a popular representative basis so that the commercial interests of all classes are duly represented in the Port Shipping and Landing dues Committee. The Indian Christian Community, own the largest number of tile factories in Mangalore and export millions of tiles every year, and contribute a very large share of the shipping fees, but not one of them has been appointed yet a member of the Committee. Hence their interests have received scanty consideration in the improvement of the Port and in its administration. The only means, we submit to make their voice felt is to introduce the *elective* method for securing the representation of the varied industrial commercial interests which may be affected by legislation, which we trust will be introduced at an early date.

Mangalore, 3rd October 1927.

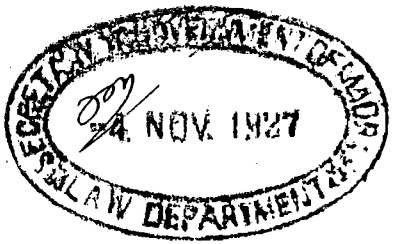
(Sd.) **J. B. Machado,**
Hony. Secretary.

(Sd.) **P. F. B. Albuquerque,**
Hony. President.

P.S. 4—500—28-10-26.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MADRAS.

5374
4.11.27



Memo. No. 3-913/27

Transferred to the Secretary to Government. Law (Education)

Department, for favour of disposal. re: educational disabilities.

ENCLOSURES: 1-

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

Private Secretary.

The 3rd November 1927.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

LORD ERSKINE, G. C. I. E.,

Governor of Fort St. George, Madras.

May it please Your Excellency!

WE, the members of the South Kanara Catholic Association, beg to offer our loyal welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of your first visit to this district. We are glad that, early in your regime, Your Excellency has been pleased to visit this district and gain first-hand knowledge of its various needs, which owing to its remoteness from the seat of Government and difficulty of access have not received adequate attention. As this is the Royal Silver Jubilee year we beg to offer through Your Excellency our humble congratulations to His Majesty the King Emperor on the completion of the 25th year of His reign and tender Him our heartfelt devotion and respectful homage.

OURSELVES

Our Association registered under the Companies' Act, has been working for the last 21 years for the educational, social, economic and general welfare of the Catholic Christians of this district who have by their industry, enterprise and education become the most important and advanced section of the Indian Christian Community of South India. The 25,000 acres of coffee and tea estates owned by us, our tile factories numbering about thirty, coffee curing and weaving factories, two first grade colleges, one of which is for women, the Ecclesiastical Seminary, high and elementary schools, workshops, printing presses, hospitals charitable institutions and churches demonstrate our activities and contribution to social service. We have always loyally co-operated with the Government in all matters and have won the good opinion of successive administrators, including our present Collector, who was pleased, at a durbar held on the 1st May 1933, to refer to the *"marked degree"* to which the Catholics of Mangalore *"have shown a willingness and ability to make good all over India,"* and to *"their conspicuous loyalty."*

AGRICULTURE

Mainly agriculturists, we have suffered heavily by the fall in the price of rice and other agricultural produce. Our Community which has large interests in coffee, has been specially hit by the fall in the price of this commodity and diminution of demand for it from foreign countries. **In these circumstances we pray for measures tending to reduce assessment of land and increase of consumption of coffee in this country, and export to foreign countries.**

Sugar-cane grows well in certain parts of this district and its cultivation is more lucrative than paddy cultivation. **We would request that steps might be taken to promote the growth of sugar-cane, including the establishment of a sugar factory which will give an immediate stimulus to its cultivation.**

Of recent years the demand for cashewnuts has been steadily increasing, owing to foreign demand. The manufacture of oil from the shell of the cashewnut is being tried in the school of Technology at Madras and in the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. If the experiments are successful, an additional use will be found for the cashewnut. Cashew fruits now being wasted will find a use, if the distillery for the manufacture of cashew arrack is shifted from Chowghat to this district. We would urge that to meet the growing demand for the products of cashew fruit and nuts, the cultivation of cashew trees may be encouraged. The total extent of Government waste land in this district in fasli 1338 was 1,248,252 acres which included areas wholly unsuited for cultivation, such as laterite hill-tops and jungle land situated in malarial and unpopulated tracts and kumaki lands, and in reply to recent interpellations, the Hon'ble the Revenue Member of Government said that if any applications are received for the assignment of waste lands for cashew cultivation, they will be favourably considered. **We would suggest that the Revenue and Agricultural Department may be instructed to render assistance in ascertaining what lands will be suitable for cashew cultivation, and to offer facilities for their cultivation. While increasing the land revenue this would give a welcome addition to the income of agriculturists.**

MALPE HARBOUR

As a result apparently of representations made to Lord Pentland, a committee of experts was appointed to report on the feasibility of improving this harbour; and this Committee recommended that a more extensive survey as well as borings and probings might be made. This recommendation has not been carried out. At that time there was the counter proposal of the Mysore Government, of a harbour at Bhatkal, which has been abandoned. The recent improvement of the Cochin harbour will not stand in the way of the development of the Malpe harbour, as the latter harbour will serve better the requirements of this district as well as of Mysore which is in great need of a harbour within easy reach. The improvement of Malpe harbour will greatly help in the development of this district as Your Excellency will be able to see during your visit. We beg that Your Excellency will be pleased to have the matter pursued.

In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency for patiently listening to the long tale of our grievances and respectfully hope that the requests made by us may, after such examination as Your Excellency may consider necessary, be favourably and sympathetically considered in the light of what Your Excellency will personally see and learn during your stay in this district.

We beg to remain,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient and Humble

Servants,

For the Members of the South Kanara Catholic Association

MANGALORE
15th October, 1935

DARKHASTS AND ASSIGNMENTS

We are very grateful to Government for having cancelled the Government Order of 1918 which imposed restrictions on Catholic foundations and their incumbents in the matter of assignment and alienation of properties. Our church is engaged in widespread activities, which are beneficial not only to Catholics but to all sections of the public and largely contribute to the progress of this district. Our Catholic colleges and schools give education cheaply and efficiently to all communities and their great popularity is shown by the fact that non-Catholics seek admission to them even from outside the district. We would refer to the Kankanady Hospital where a large number of non-Catholics are treated free in the out-patient section and the Leper-Asylum—the only one in the district—open to all sections of the public. We have our Orphanages and Homes for the Aged and Medical Stations. In connection with our schools, orphanages, homes for the aged, industrial establishments and medical missions, and monasteries, convents and seminaries where priests, sisters and brothers are trained for service, the various church authorities and parish unions are constantly in need of darkhasts and assignments of land.

Having regard to the humanitarian services carried out by our Institutions, which relieve Government and local bodies of a large portion of their burden which would otherwise fall on them, we trust that Government would deal with special liberality, applications for darkhasts which have to be made to carry on the work of the institutions.

FORESTS

The members of our community are keenly affected by the withdrawal of concessions granted to villagers in Reserve Forests in this district, including Hosabettu and Todar. These reserves were constituted Reserve Forests on the 1st September 1888 and 15th December 1890 respectively. We submit that in ordering the cancellation of the concessions in question the Forest Policy of Government has been totally overlooked. This policy is described in the resolution of the Government of India dated 19th October 1894 and is included in the Appendix of the Forest Code. It laid down that every reasonable facility should be afforded to the people concerned for the full and easy satisfaction of their needs for fuel, manure, fodder, etc., and that considerations of Forest income are to be subordinated to that consideration. **The Royal Commission on Agriculture expressed its entire agreement with the Forest Policy of Government and declared that the Forests should be the hand-maid of Agriculture. We pray that the cancellation of the concessions may be withdrawn.**

IRRIGATION

This district is no doubt favoured with a heavy rain-fall; but it is not fully realised that this has disadvantages such as the gradual impoverishment of the soil. Besides, the concentration of the rain-fall during a part of the year stands in the way of large extents of waste land being utilised for cultivation purposes. We get no benefit from the irrigation funds on the apparent ground that these funds are only meant for repairs to bunds which are not required in this district. **We trust deep well-pumps may be provided in the beds of rivers which grow dry during hot weather as at Gurpur and that a dredger may be provided for the Netravati river which is gradually growing shallower.**

The Government of India allotted a certain sum of money in the last Budget for the encouragement of rural industry and generally to provide for more employment; but the decision of the Madras Government to spend the money on tank repairs and similar 'famine' schemes apparently means that no part of the money will be allotted to this district, although there are other directions besides repairs of tanks in which rural employment can be increased. **We beg that your Excellency will be pleased to see that an equitable share of the funds allotted under this head is spent in this district.**

EDUCATION

Time after time we have represented to Government how our community is handicapped in the matter of facilities for the opening and maintenance of Educational Institutions. So far back as in 1919 we represented to the then Governor during his visit to this town that while other communities might not be particular about imparting religious instruction in schools, the Catholic community was bound by the tenets of their religion to have their own schools, in which religious education is given side by side with secular education. We shall not weary Your Excellency with the arguments for our attitude which is not peculiar to us here, but is shared by Catholics all over the world. We are glad that the Hon'ble the Minister for Education and the Education Department have realised the genuineness of our opposition to the Government scheme for concentration and consolidation of schools. The Hon'ble the Minister for Education said during the Budget Session of the Council that the Catholics will not be compelled to come into the Government Scheme. We were much relieved by this pronouncement, but we regret that in the matter of recognition and grant to schools we are still at a great disadvantage. Seeing that the cost per pupil in a Mission School is only Rs. 6-8-0 per head as against Rs. 10-14-0 per head in a school maintained by local bodies and Rs. 13-2-0 in a school maintained by the Government, it would be economical to give more liberal support to Mission Schools.

It has been admitted on all sides that our schools are highly efficient. The Indian Statutory Commission said in their report (vol 1, p. 31):—"*The Indian Christians from the point of view both of numerical and political importance call for special consideration. Their many admirably conducted schools and the hospitals founded and maintained by Christian missionaries of various nationalities and denominations, some of which we visited during our tours through India, compel a tribute to the splendid services they render. It was the missionaries who were among the pioneers of education for the illiterate; they maintain some of the best medical institutions of the country; and their work among women and children, and for the Depressed Classes, is of a special significance. Not the least admirable feature of their activities is that they have carried on their labours without offending the susceptibilities either of Moslem or of Hindu, and have lived at peace and amity with their neighbours. * * * * * * In English education, the Indian Christians are second only to the Parsis, whose advantages are enormously superior. The achievement is a great one and shows what good work is done in Mission Schools.*" These are the remarks made in the Legislative Council by Sir A. P. Patro, an ex-Minister for Education:—"*I am sorry some remarks have been made which amount to ignoring the great and noble work done by Christian Missionaries in this country, particularly in South India. The Missions have done selfless work in the interests of the people. If today the Madras Presidency is educationally ahead of other Provinces, it is because of the foundations laid by the Missionary societies and the personal sacrifices of individual missionaries*

who had worked in every district and taluk." The present Education Minister said during last year's Budget Session in the Legislative Council that he was in entire agreement with the view that the public owed a deep debt of gratitude to the missionaries and Missionary institutions for the excellent educational work they had done in this country. Sir Philip Hartog, who presided over the Committee bearing his name said—"*Christian Missions have acted as pioneers in most branches of modern Indian Education and their work is valued by non-Christian Communities.*" We have but to read the reports of the Education Department to see in what esteem the efforts of the Mission Agencies are held by the Education Department. Nearly every day we read in the Press, encomiums passed by the highest in the land, Hindus and Muslims included, such as the Diwan of Mysore about the high standard of education imparted in Christian schools and the discipline maintained in them. Our Collector, in the speech at the Durbar already mentioned, referred to our excellent Educational institutions. **Your Excellency in a recent speech at the Madras Y. M. C. A. spoke of the need of voluntary organisations in this country to take over social service work. It will not be in accordance with the principles advocated by Your Excellency if any steps are taken to discourage aided agencies from discharging the duty of imparting elementary education.**

In view of these facts, we urge that generous treatment may be afforded with regard to recognition and grant to Catholic Schools in this district.

In the District Educational Council of this district, which consists of 30 members, there are 5 ex-officio members. Of the remaining 25 members there is only one elected by the Roman Catholic Mission, whereas the Basel Mission which has much fewer schools has one member, the Depressed Classes and their Missions with a very few schools have 2 members, the Mahila Sabha with no school at all has one member. This is a plainly inequitable distribution of the seats. **We submit that having regard to the number of schools maintained by us, the number of pupils in those schools and the amount of money invested in them, we are entitled to at least four members in the Council.** There has been considerable lack of sympathy towards Catholic schools in the district. This can be only overcome and fairplay secured for Catholic schools by giving adequate representation to Catholic interests.

St. Agnes' College conducted by the Sisters of the Order of Apostolic Carmel is the only first-grade college for women in the West Coast of this Presidency. Owing to its high state of efficiency, it attracts pupils from even distant places outside this district. Its usefulness is however curtailed by the fact that there are no science courses in the college classes, for which there is a great demand in these days; and many applications for admission have had to be refused for want of these courses.

Application has been made to add Natural Science and Mathematics in 1936 in the college classes. But the Science course is incomplete without Chemistry and Physics, as these subjects are taken by students intending to join the Medical College. Courses in these subjects cannot be provided without heavy expenditure for equipment. **We request that Your Excellency will be pleased to have the required permission accorded and liberal grants allowed for adding these subjects also.**

COMMUNICATIONS

Our district has indeed been the Cinderella of this Province, receiving scant attention to its needs. We are not receiving due return for the contribution we make to revenue. The motor vehicle tax takes away from our district about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees per annum and we receive in return only about a quarter of that amount as compensation from the Government. **This is due apparently to a mistake, which, we pray, may be corrected without delay.**

Our imperative need is the bridging of the numerous rivers by which this district is intersected, and a continuous road from Malabar to this district. We understand that a difficulty in the way of meeting the latter requirement is the fear entertained by the Railway company of competition from buses. **We would suggest that if this fear is regarded as reasonable in view of the large outlay on Railways, the question may be considered of giving the Railway Company certain concessions in regard to running their own buses along routes which would compete with the Railways.**

We understand that the Mangalore Municipal Council is applying to the Government for a loan to meet the cost of tarring the roads of the town. The dust nuisance is daily increasing and is a menace to the health of the town. **We beg that Your Excellency will be pleased to see that the loan is sanctioned.**

INDUSTRIES

Our Community has depended to a great extent on the coffee, tile and textile industries, which are all languishing. We are grateful to the Government for the subsidy to the Textile Industry, and trust that our district will receive a due share of the subsidy. We beg that the Government will be pleased to extend their support to new industries for which this district is eminently suited, abandoning the *laissez-faire* policy hitherto followed. Two such industries are sugar and porcelain factories. We have referred earlier to the sugar factory. The ceramic survey which was completed about 3 years ago disclosed the existence in this district of ar abundant supply of kaolin and felspar, the two ingredients necessary for the manufacture of ceramic ware. **It is understood that the Government Advisory Committee for Industries recommended the establishment of a demonstration ceramic factory at Mangalore, and we trust that provision will be made in the next budget for its establishment.** We would point out that the Mysore Government have undertaken several industries in Mysore State from which considerable income is derived by them. Even if the Madras Government are not prepared to adopt this policy, but are only prepared to give a start to new industries and carry them on up to the stage when they can be taken over by private enterprise, we **beg that the initial steps for the establishment of new industries suitable for this district might be taken, so as to help the people of this district out of their present state of economic depression. We would also urge that the distillery for the manufacture of cashew arrack may be shifted from Chowghat to Mangalore, especially as cashew liquor is to be consumed only in this district. But as cashew fruit is available only for some months in the year, we beg that steps may be taken to treat cocoanut toddy arrack as country liquor so as to avoid the heavy duty now imposed on it, and to permit its manufacture also in Mangalore.**

[C.No:5010 A] From the Secy. Kanara Indian Christian Civic League, Mangalore, d/ 12-10-27

A draft acknowledgement is submitted.

2. On p. 5 of the memorandum in the c.f, reference is made to the representation submitted to the Hon: Minister by the Catholic Edl.Council. The points mentioned therein have been considered by the Special Officer especially the question of religious instruction of Catholic pupils in elementary schools. The Special Officer has dealt with this subject in his report, and his recommendations will be considered in due course.

3. The requests contained in the present memorandum submitted to H.E the Govr. are

(1) that Indian Christians should be placed on an equal level with Muhammadans in respect of (a) facilities and aid for the establishment and maintenance of elementary schools by private agencies; (b) religious instruction in elementary schools,

(2) that Indian Christians should be placed on an equal level with Hindus in regard to (a) concessions as to school fees and (b) stipends to men and women teachers under training and

(3) that Indian Christians should be adequately represented on D.E.Cs.

Item 1(a) above. The League suggests that the opening of schools specially intended for Christians should be encouraged like schools specially intended for Muhammadans, as the Christians, especially Catholics are prohibited from attending non-Catholic schools. It is also represented that the liberty of Christians to open their own schools has frequently been hampered ~~with~~ by unhealthy competition and unfair hostility of local board schools or rival schools.

encou

* Copy at (Q)

pages 24-25 of the Spl Officer's report (R)

page 6 of the memorial in cf

page 5 of booklet in cf

encouraged by local boards or the D.E.C, or by unfair restrictions such as distance limits. As regards unhealthy competition it may be pointed out that local boards are not as a rule permitted to open schools in places already served by aided schools. A rule has been made under the E.E.Act that recognition should not be granted to a new school opened by a local body in a locality served by an aided school or schools, unless the local board has obtained the previous approval of the D.E.C. to the opening of the school in such a centre. The D.E.C. cannot therefore freely sanction the recognition of local board schools in places where there are already aided schools. Apparently the complaint is in respect of recognition given to local board schools or to schools under private management in such places intended for non-Catholic pupils. It is understood that non-Catholics in the South Kanara Dt. are generally reluctant to send their children to Catholic schools-Vide D.E.O'S report extracted in the D.P.I's note on p.4 n.f. in linked file II. In places where non-catholics are reluctant to send their children to Catholic schools, it seems reasonable that non.catholic schools should be opened to provide for the education of non-catholic pupils. As Catholic pupils do not generally join non-Catholic schools, it is not clear how catholic schools can be hampered by unhealthy rivalry.

G.O. 580 Land Revs. 12.11.27 (T)

These Communal schools are not blessings in the long run from the Communal point of view. Liberal education cannot come out of them. 12/11/27

Further the question of recognition and aid for elementary schools is a matter for the Dt. Educational Council. The Elementary Education Act provides for an appeal to the D.P.I. both in respect of recognition and aid. ~~Unless specific instances, in which the District Educational Council has treated any Catholic schools unfairly are brought to notice, the D.P.I. or the Govt., cannot interfere in the matter.~~

Item (1)(b) above.

The question

The question of religious instruction to Catholic children in elementary schools has been dealt with by the Special Officer in his Report and no remarks are here called for.

Item (2) above. - Fee concessions.

Converts to Christianity from the depressed classes are eligible for the half fee concession admissible under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. The ~~Catholic~~ Indian Christian League apparently refers to the grant of fee concessions to converts to Christianity from the backward classes also. In G.O. No. 1048 Law (Education), dated 7-6-1926, the Government declined to accede to the request that the half fee concession should be ~~xxxxxx~~ extended to converts to Christianity from the backward classes, because conversion in their case usually implied a rise in their economic and social status. The Government, however, directed that a pupil belonging to any of the classes recognised as backward who was in receipt of the concession should not be deprived of it if he became a Christian while holding the concession.

G.O. No.855 L.E. 10-5-25.

Stipends to teachers under training.

Rule 117 of the Madras Educational Rules

provides for (i) an ordinary scale of stipends and (ii) a special scale of stipends. The following classes of pupils are eligible for the special scale of stipends:-

European and Anglo-Indians, Masters and Mistresses.
Muhammadans, Masters and Mistresses.
Depressed classes, Masters and Mistresses
Hindu Mistresses.

It will be noticed that Hindu and Indian Christian masters and Indian Christian mistresses are not eligible for the special rate of stipends. The difference in the rates had their origin in the standards of living and expenses which are normal to particular communities and is also based on the educational backwardness or otherwise of communities. The Indian Christians were not given the special rates of stipends because they offer themselves for training without such inducements. Mr. J.A. Saldanha has more than once asked in the Legislative Council why the special rate should not be made applicable to Indian Christian mistresses. The D.P.I. who was requested to advise reported that there was no need for giving special rates to Indian Christian mistresses. He added that the Government had never accepted the position that stipends should cover the total cost of training but rather that they should be sufficient to give the necessary encouragement to members of the various communities to go for training and that economic considerations did not prevent Indian Christian mistresses on their present stipends undergoing training. It was also pointed that the percentage of Indian Christian mistresses under training was 67. In G.O. No. 1705 Law (Education), dated 5-9-

para 2, p 12 of the G.O. No. 1705 J 5-9-27

2 S. communities are ahead of the others. The Mission is powerful everywhere. 5/7/29

p 8 of G.O. No. 906 18-5-29

J

27, the Government have, however, directed that Indian Christian teachers belonging to the depressed classes who undergo training of the lower elementary grade should be given the special rate of stipend, namely Rs.10-8-0 because conversion in the case of depressed classes did not bring with it an amelioration of their economic conditions and that, as Indian Christians they suffered from the same disabilities they would have suffered before the change of faith.

Representation of Ed Councils

Item (3) above. Indian Christians have been represented in all D.E.Cs by the Christian Missions maintaining elementary schools. Separat representation has also been given to Catholic and Protestant missions. It may be mentioned that according to the E.E.Bill which has been prepared, D.E.Cs are to be abolished.

11.11.27
nothing special need be done
12/11/27

No action necessary
17.11.27.

Law Secretariat

Confdl.

Letter No 2235 18/11/27

Ref Mis

Elementary Education

Catholic Schools in the South Kanara Dt — memorandum presented to H.E. the Governor by the South Kanara Indian Christian Civic League.

To

The Secretary,
Kanara Indian Christian
Civic League,
Mangalore.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 12th October 1927, forwarding a copy of the memorandum submitted to H.E. the Governor by the Executive Committee of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League, Mangalore.

I have etc.